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Alexander Hamilton, the right-hand man of Washington in the perilous days of the then infant Republic, the great interpreter and expounder of the Constitution, says:

"Natural liberty is a gift of the beneficent Creator to the whole race; civil liberty is founded on it; civil liberty is only natural liberty modified and secured by civil society."—Hamilton's History of the American Espublic, vol. 1, page 79.

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interests of the community."

The decision of the Supreme Court is to be found in the 16th volume of Wallace's Reports, and was delivered by Associate Justice Miller. The court hold, first, that the act in question is a legitimate and warrantable exercise of the police power of the State in regulating the business of stocklanding and slaughtering in the city of New Orleans and the territory immediately contiguous. Having held this, the court proceeds to discuss the question whether the conferring of exclusive privileges, such as those conferred by the act in question, is the imposing of an involuntary servitude, the those conferred by the act in question, is the imposing of an involuntary servitude, the imposing of an involuntary servitude, the find this grand and noble declaration:

"Government is instituted to insure to man be free use of his natural and inclination."

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"Government is instituted to insure to man any person within the jurisdiction of the large transfer and inclination."

her citizens? Is it merely enacting man shall so use his own as not to injure another? Are the colored race to be assimilated to an unwholesome trade or to combustible materials, to be interdicted, to be shut upthin prescribed limits? Let the gentleman from Kentucky or the gentleman from Kentucky or the gentleman from Kentucky will drive him, and how far even the audacious prejudice of the gentleman from Kentucky will drive him, and how far even the gateleman from Georgia answer. Let the country know to the gentleman from Kentucky will drive him, and how far even the gateleman from Georgia will permit himself to be led captive by the unrighteous teachings of a false political fift.

If we are to be likened in legal view to sof site collections of animals," to "hore will be seen fully demonstrated in the intellectual fift.

If we are to be likened in legal view to the site collections of animals," to "noxious should be a sumplied for the gentleman from Kentucky legitimate, which attend on certain manufactures," let it, be avowed. If that is still the doctrine of the political party to which the gentlemen belong, let it be put upon record. If State belong the following the following the follow

or the health, comfort, and security of all by the excise by the State of the right to make regulations for the health, comfort, and security of all her citizens? Is it merely enacting that one man shall so use his own as not to injure another? Are the colored race to be assimilated to an unwholesome trade or to combustible materials, to be interdicted, to be shut up within prescribed limits? Let the gentleman from Kentucky or the gentleman from Kentucky or the gentleman from Kentucky or the gentleman from Georgia answer. Let the gentleman from Georgia answer. Let the gentleman from Georgia answer as to the succession of the state of the combustion of servitude, that perfect equality of protection under the laws so long at which we complain, our exclusion from the constitution of our country with the eyes of justice; nor can Massachusetts or Kentucky dony to any man, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, that perfect equality of protection under the laws so long at kentucky dony to any man, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, that perfect equality of protection under the laws so long at kentucy dany to any man, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, that perfect equality of protection under the laws so long is condition of servitude, that perfect equality of protection under the laws so long at kents of slavery kept their allegiance true to freedom and the Union. Sir, the gentleman from Georgia has learned much since force, by appropriate legislation, the great decrine that theories which have so greatly marred an otherwise enviable record. Let him put the first man from the dark man from the dark man from the dark means of slavery kept their allegiance true to freedom and the Union. Sir, the gentleman from Georgia has learned much since the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of share, color, or previous condition of servitude, that perfect equality of protection under the laws so long at keeps of slavery kept their al

AND CITIES.

SAME STATE OF THE PROPERTY AND STATE OF THE PROPERTY AND

hand-maiden who long, faithfully and pa-tiently gleaned in the rich fields of her tiently gleaned in the rich fields of her twealthy kinsman; and we are told further that at last, in spite of her humble antescedents, she found complete favor in his sight. For over two centuries our race has i "reaped down your fields." The cries and woes which we have uttered have "entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth," and we are at last politically free. The last vestiture only is needed—civil rights. Having gained this, we may, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, and thankful that our prayer has been granted, repeat the prayer prayer has been granted, repeat the prayer of Ruth: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for to return from following after thee; for wither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if anght but death part thee and me." [Great applaces 1]

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tive source, is some indication that the sudden conversion at Baltimore in July, 1872, has taken deeper root than we had been led to suppose from recent event, and that when the solemn pledge of the national convention of the party with which the gentleman affiliates was given in favor of equal rights it meant more than platform rhetoric. Still it is difficult to reconcile this kfhdly declaration with the animus of the gentleman selection.

is difficult to reconcile this kfudly declaration with the animus of the gentleman's effort. We have heard so much of the usurpations of Congress and of drifting toward centralism and consolidation whenever some pet idol of oppression is about to be broken that we need not become exercised for the safety of the country because the gentleman from Kentucky is not happy. The declaration is made that this movement would have been ridiculed by men of all parties ten years ago; to this might have been added, with perfect propriety, that emancipation and enfranchisement would have been ridiculed twenty years ago. This proves nothing but the exchisement would have been indicated tweether years ago. This proves nothing but the excellence of the gentleman's memory and the tenacity with which he clings to the shoolete

the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." [Great applause.]

Speech of Hon. J. T. Walls on Civil Elights in the House of Representatives, Jan. 6, 1874.

Mr. WALLS. Mr. Speaker, the legend, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, has been well chosen in the past as the watch-word of people seeking a higher plane of manhood and a broader comprehension of the earthly destiny of the human family.

In our own time and country, under an advanced and advancing civilization, there is something more than sentiment in this gittering generality; and in addition to its broader definitions, as interpreted by the republicanism of the past, the leavening influences of even-handed justice gives it a tangible significance alike elevating to the citizens and institutions of the Republic.

In presenting the claim for equal public rights for all citizens, though in behalf of a class who, in common with another class, in-bor under disabilities, it is but just to assume that the effort is made more in the interest of the gentleman's memory and the emacity with which he clings to the ebsolets deasof the past from which progressive men desire to be emancipated.

If the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the New Orleans Slaughter-house case has any relevancy to this bill it is not as apparent to me as it seems to the gentleman's new country and humanity generally.

As he seems to be lovingly attached to the emanations of this court and also refers to the country and humanity generally.

As he seems to be ovingly attached to the emanations of this court and also refers to the previous to the adoption of the Declaration of which was that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the Declaration of relevant previous to the adoption of the Progress, whether slave or free, had been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respec